THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

One Year Ago.

BY "LEON."

Sad and solemn are the changes,
Which with time's strange ebb and flow,
Have cast shadows o'er my pathway,
Since one little year ago.

Hearts that then beat gay and joyous—
Full of hopes, of love and mirth,
Have been stilled, made numb and lifeless,
By the icy hand of death.

Steps that then were firm and steady
Have grown feeble, tottering, slow;
And there's many a brow that's furrowed,
That was not one year ago.

Eyes that then beamed bright and lovely
As the star-gems of the sky,
Have grown dim, and darksome shadows
In their languid lustre lie.

Lips that then breathed flute-like music,
Now breathe sighs—the blight of care;
Drooping o'er that pale, white forehead,
Silver tints the auburn hair.

O, the sad and solemn changes,
Since one year ago;
Then I loved a blue-eyed maiden,
Loved, Oh, loved her true.

Yonder, by that murmuring streamlet,
Where the moonbeams sweetly fall,
Sleeps that "loved but lost forever;"
Time has sadly changed all.

Alas! our brightest hopes and joys
But blossom to decay!
And all that we most dearly prize
Must fade and pass away!

Salem, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

MEETING OF WAR TAX ASSESSORS.

A Convention of the Assessors (under the war tax act) for the State of North Carolina, met at Guildsboro', by request of chief collector Lane, on December 20, 1861, and organized by calling J. U. Kirkland, of Orange, to the Chair, and appointing C. B. Harrison, of Wake, and J. R. Beaman, of Sampson, Secretaries.

Mr. Lane stated that there were 68 collecting districts in the State, the names of which he desired the Secretaries to call.—Whereupon, it appeared that 40 were represented in person, 20 by letter, and 8 unrepresented.

After some desultory conversation among members, on various subjects, Convention took a recess till half past 2, P. M., when they reassembled.

Upon motion a committee of ten was appointed to adopt a uniform rule of valuation for land and negroes throughout the State.

The Committee found much difficulty in agreeing, but finally reported through their Chairman, Mr. Joseph B. Littlejohn, several resolutions, which being amended were adopted, as follows:

1st. *Resolved*, That upon all real estate, a reduction of 10 per cent. from the State valuation of 1859 be made by each assessor except town property, upon which a reduction of not less than 10 nor more than 25 per cent. be made, at the option of the assessors.

2d. *Resolved*, That an average value of $300 on each negro be recommended as just and proper; but in order to apply this rule equitably to each slaveholder, the assessor should adopt a classification, the average value of which shall amount to said sum of 300 dollars, as nearly as practicable.

The Convention adopted the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That when open accounts have been listed, they be stricken out by the [illegible] collector.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention justice demands that the bonds of North Carolina should be [illegible]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published as soon as possible in three of the Raleigh papers with the request that all the papers in the State copy.

J. U. KIRKLAND, Ch'm'n.
C. B. HARRISON, } Secretaries.
J. R. BEAMAN, }

HOW THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SHOES ITS SOLDIERS.

The manufacturer buys the leather, after being certain that it is not tanned by means of acids. He cuts the article, rejects the bellies and the necks, and employs exclusively that which is called the hearts. A machine armed with hammers beats the skins, which are then cut. When beaten they are [illegible] piece by piece by experienced shoemakers and tanners, named by the War Department, who reject all which appear doubtful. The maker receives from the hands of these experts the leather which they pronounce good, and cuts its mechanically. There are twenty-two pieces in each pair of shoes. Each of these, great or small, is examined seperately by another expert, a sworn verifier, who accepts it on his responsibility and by his signature. These pieces then are carefully examined one by one, by a military board consisting of three captains, who mark with a stamp their rejection or reception. The parts are then reunited as they should go together, they are placed on the lasts, (there are 40,000 pairs of lasts in the establishment,) they are fitted, they are sewed. Each shoe passes thro' fifteen hands before it is finished, after which it is examined and received by a sworn expert, who affixes a ticket with his name, and it is examined in the last instance, without appeal, by a military commission composed of a commandant and three captains, stamped for acceptance if all right, or for rejection, if a single nail is wanting, or if the awl and the waxed thread do not show a certain number of points in the sole in the distance of two centimetres.

A general of division, a commissary and two administrative officers exercise a daily control over the operations of the high shoe shop. It is thus absolutely impossible that a shoe can pass from the factory deficient in the quality of material or in the character of finish. The thread, the nails, the wax, the paste, all are chosen, verified and submitted to the control of the Department of War.

A pair of shoes manufactured in this way, in the new factory, costs eight francs.

YANKEE CONFESSIONS.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The readers of the Times are, no doubt, anxious to have some explanation of the *numerous and serious skirmishes* across the river near Washington, which, commencing on the day of the great review of the 70,000 troops, have been kept up at intervals of a day or two ever since. This I now proceed to give:

The Confederates were perfectly well apprised that this great review was going to take place. They even knew the number of troops that would be on the ground, and that they had been ordered to take forty rounds of ball cartridge to each man. They supposed that the review was but the immediate prelude to a general engagement, to be brought on by an attack on their lines by Gen. McClellan. Their troops, therefore, were not only put in readiness along their whole line, but reinforcements were immediately sent for to Richmond. These reinforcements have been coming in ever since; and there is little doubt that Beauregard's force is now much stronger than ever before. There is good reason to believe that it is 175,000 strong, and some prisoners, very intelligent men, taken within a few days, aver that the whole Confederate force, from Leesburg to Fredericksburg, including the regiments advanced to Winchester and Jamestown, is 200,000 strong. This is not at all improbable.

Ever since the great review Beauregard has been pushing up detachments towards various points on the line of Gen. McClellan's army, and a number of reconnoissances and foraging expeditions have also been made up upon our side. The result has been these skirmishes. No decisive advantage has been gained on either side. "All of these skirmishes have resulted disastrously to us, so far as loss of men is concerned.

A great many have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners; but it is impossible to tell how many. In one of the earliest of these skirmishes I was assured that we had not lost any in killed, had only had two wounded, and three taken prisoners. Two days afterwards I ascertained that four men had been killed and fourteen badly wounded. I kept a memorandum of the occurrence, and a few days ago I succeeded in getting a late Richmond paper, in which were the names, residence and regiment of thirty-two prisoners taken by the Confederates in that skirmish. So much for the accuracy of the information which is sometimes furnished to newspaper correspondents here on the spot.

The experience of every succeeding day convinces me that the theory in one of my recent letters, that there will be no general engagement this season, is correct. It seems that neither Mcclellan nor Beauregard is willing to give up the decided advantage which both now enjoy of acting on the defensive. Both armies will probably go into winter quarters on the ground they now occupy.

THE "GRAND UNION ARMY"—NOT MUCH TO BOAST ABOUT.

Horace White, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, who went to Washington, that paper says, to write facts, gives the following rather gloomy picture of affairs in that quarter:

We have now over six hundred thousand men under pay in the army alone. This I know to be a fact. The number including officers and men in all departments, teamsters, armorers, etc. Here, in and around Washington, are more soldiers than a single man can manœuvre in battle. What is the use of having more? They would trample each other to death like buffaloes. The ground on which they are expected to operate is the worst in the world for handling large armies. If we can do nothing with the force we now have, we can do nothing with any force which it would be possible to raise.

If the troops were all as well drilled as the handful of old regulars who were reviewed day before yesterday, we might hope for speedy results; but the discipline of an army is rather impaired than enhanced by the addition of new recruits. It does seem that anything which we can hope to accomplish in the way of mere carnage, can as well be done with our present force as with one five times as large. The Beaufort expedition has resulted in nothing thus far but the addition of glory to an already glorious navy. Affairs are at a dead lock in Western Virginia; ditto Kentucky; ditto Missouri. The money question is getting to be one of alarming importance. The daily expenses of the war and navy departments are nearer two million dollars than one million.

The country can stand that little bill a while, but not forever—not for the time that it would take to put down the rebellion and preserve slavery. Then the patience of the country, constantly worn upon by the burdens of war and the derangement of commerce, tried by deferred hopes, and sorely exercised by disasters on the field—even this will break down before a way is discovered to overthrow Jeff Davis and preserve the institution in behalf of which he has avowedly initiated the war. Foreign powers, too, may be excused if they do not see any present prospect of a re-establishment of the Government in part of the seceded States. All Europe will recognize Jeff Davis' Government before our Generals develop that kind of strategy which will enable them to conquer the rebels and save intact the cause of rebellion.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.

There appears to be some little freedom of speech still exercised in the very presence of the tyrants who do so much to suppress it by summary arrests and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Senate has been debating the right of the President to order arrests by telegraph, without warrant, charge or trial, and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois said, "It seemed the very essence of despotism if men could be arrested by telegraph, without power to reply, or to have a trial." Wilson of Massachusetts replied, that "the President had done more in this way to save the country than had the whole military force to this hour." Hale said, "If the people now pouring out their blood and treasure find they have been trifled with, and that imbecility has stood in the place of courage in a vigorous prosecution of the war, then there will be such a storm come upon their heads as history has never recorded, and with no great degree of faith we might even now hear the rumblings of the coming storm." "If the time ever arrives in the history of this country when constitutional liberty, regulated by law, cannot exist, let the nation die—let it perish and its memory be blotted from among the nations of the earth." The honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who is at the head of the Military Committee, says he believes that the arrests have done more to secure the liberties of the country than all the army have done. Well sir, I shall not question that; it may be so; but if we can stand here two months from to-day—and God knows whether we shall be in the land of the living or not—and the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts be as true then as it is now, you will find an army against you compared to which the army on the other side of the Potomac is as nothing."

The plain meaning of which is, that if the Administration do not have a decided victory to boast of within two months, the people will revenge themselves on the Administration. That was spoken on the 16th December. Look out therefore for an uprising on the 16th Feb'y.

The subject was referred to the Judiciary committee.

In the House of Representatives, on a bill to provide additional forces for the protection of Kentucky, Mr. Stevens of Penn. opposed it, on the ground that there were already 80,000 troops in Kentucky, and if more were wanted, let them be taken from the 600,000 already in service. He showed that the present Lincoln Congress would have to appropriate more than six hundred millions of dollars, without going a dollar beyond the estimates of the Departments, and said that "the war must be carried on in the most economical manner, so that the country will not become starved, and be compelled to abandon it. "We have had a rose-colored view of the whole matter, presented to us in the President's message; we were informed that Kentucky had assumed an attitude which she could sustain herself in alone; it was told that Maryland was all 'out tranquil and would never be in danger again from secessionists; and now we are told that Kentucky will not be satisfied without an exclusive military occupation. I believe that the secessionists would rise again to-morrow in Maryland if we withdrew our troops from there. I do believe in the semblance of loyalty there, that even that semblance would continue a day in the absence of the army. I do not know how Maryland can have seven regiments in our service, and none in that of the Confederates. I don't know how the President gets his facts, but don't believe it myself. I believe the President is misled in the matter."

Mr. Diven, of N. Y. supported the bill on the ground that the rebellion must be put down speedily or the resources of the country will be exhausted.

Mr. Blair of Missouri said: We have the best reason to believe that we have not men enough in the field, for we have not been able to conquer the enemy anywhere as yet, and we [illegible] be outnumbered us. Hence we have not been able to drive back the foe one foot.

The Richmond Dispatch shows that the appropriations made, at the last session, and those now asked for, will amount, together, to $1,080,404,971. This is for the two years ending 30th June 1863. But as the actual expenses have already exceeded the estimates $214,000,000, it is supposed that other "deficiency bills" will hereafter be required, so as to swell the above enormous aggregate to twelve or fifteen hundred millions of dollars.

Well may Mr. Stevens fear that the country will be alarmed and compelled to abandon the war. Such an amount of money cannot be obtained. And, though we may not have peace for years, the war will necessarily have to be carried on upon a greatly diminished scale. A million of men in arms, (including both sides,) can not be supported for two years.

On the Confederate side, the expenditures are not upon any such extravagant scale. The General Appropriation act, passed last week, makes an aggregate of $62,222,006 for the support of the army and navy.

LAW OF POLICE.

We present our readers with the following extract from the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the extra session of the General Assembly, in September, 1861, and ratified on the 20th of that month.

"SEC. 90. That it shall be the duty of any one of the field officers of a regiment, or the eldest captain, should there be no field officer, upon complaint on oath made by any responsible person, that there are unlawful assemblies within his command, or danger of insubordination amongst slaves, to detail a military patrol, designating their duties, and requiring the officer commanding the said patrol to report to [illegible] such duty; as [illegible] said patrol shall deliver all persons detected in the violation of the law to the civil magistrates for the examination of the charge made against them."

As there has been some misunderstanding in the matter of calling out the militia to serve on police, it is necessary to refer to the above section, which makes the duty of all parties plain. In the first place, all under the rank of "field officer" or "eldest captain," have nothing more to do than obey. In the second place, all who fail to yield *obedience* subject themselves to the pains and penalities attached to mutiny, revolt, &c., as the case may be."

But what if the orders are unlawful? This is not to be decided by individuals who are under orders. If any body of citizens think themselves aggrieved in this respect, they have only to make it known to the Commander-in-chief, through the Adjutant-general, and if there is ground for complaint, the field officer or senior captain will be tried by a court martial. Any course which would lead to disobedience of orders would render the militia worse than a disorganised rabble, because those who are bound to preserve the peace, become the violaters of it, and society loses the right arm of its security.

As to any *misunderstanding* of the law, the 91st section provides as follows:

"SEC. 91. Should any doubt arise under this act, as to its meaning or intention, or should any question arise not covered by this law, the Governor is authorised to decide all such questions according to the laws, articles of war and regulations of the Confederate States, and where they do not apply, according to his judgment, and any such decision announced in general order shall have all the force of law, until repealed by law."—*Goldsboro Tribune.*

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY —ANOTHER FIGHT WITH OPOTHLEYHOLO—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED ON BOTH SIDES.

From the Fort Smith News, of the 11th ult., we take the following interesting intelligence:

We learn from Maj. Clark, of Texas, direct from the camp of Col. Cooper, that a battle took place on the 9th on Bushy Creek, near the Verdigris River, about 180 miles from this place, between the forces under Col. Cooper, and the enemy's under Opothleyholo, estimated at 4000 or 8000. Col. Cooper had only about 1300 men.—The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about 11 o'clock, and the fight continued all day until sun down. Col. Simms' Texas Regiment, it at were in the fight, fought with great bravery, and the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, fought like tigers; in fact the battle was one of the hardest fought battles that has taken place in the country.

The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles and attacked him with great fury. Col. C. drove them back to the woods a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with Opothleyholo, likewise about 150 Seminoles. Col. Drew with his men, who remained with him, fought well and did good service. The Choctaws took 150 scalps and the Chickasaws nearly [illegible]. The Creeks did not scalp any [illegible] their own people.

A white man [illegible] the name of Eli Smith was taken [illegible] over to the enemy,

THE CONFEDERATE TAX.

We suppose that the Raleigh Standard speaks the prevailing sentiment of the State Convention as to the proposed assumption and payment by the State of the Confederate War tax. Yet we hope that a different decision will finally be arrived at. It will be a most difficult operation for the people to get so much cash in May next as will be required to pay this tax—probably two millions of dollars—an amount greater than the people have ever paid in any one year, including State, county, and town taxes. And this large amount is to be added to the largest local taxes ever levied, and in a time of peculiar pressure. By paying it the State will have an allowance of $200,000 discount, which will be mainly a saving.

It is urged by the Standard, that the State cannot pay this tax because it has assumed to clothe our troops now in the field. That was a humane and just assumption, for our brave soldiers should by no means be allowed to suffer; but it may be doubted if it was wise to neglect a stipulation that what North Carolina expended in this matter of clothing should be promptly allowed by the Confederate Government, which was thus saved an immediate outlay to a similar extent. If we are to clothe our own troops in the Confederate army, while other States do not, and at the same time pay taxes equally with the other [illegible] it is [illegible] double portion of the burden of the war, at a time when we are least able to bear our proper share. We yet hope that the Convention will arrange the matter in some way, so as to relieve us from the payment in May. Still, until that is done, it will be wise for the people to bear in mind the concluding advice of the Standard.

Fayetteville Observer.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

This body at its late session, passed 15 Resolutions and 12 Ordinances which we find in full in the last Standard. We make the following list of captions, those enactments of interest or importance having already been inserted in full in the Observer.

Resolutions.—1. To present a set of N. C. S. C. Reports to the C. S. Department of Justice.

2. Relative to daily sittings of the Convention.

3. To pay Ass't Surgeon W. R. Pool salary while a prisoner.

4. Of confidence in our cause, President and Army.

5. In favor of increasing pay of privates in the C. S. Army.

6. To take a recess until January 20.

7. Authorizing transfer of accepted companies, not assigned to reg'ts, to Colonel Greene's Independent Regiment.

8. Appointing D. D. Ferrebe Commissioner to Richmond to arrange for C. S. Tax.

9. Postponing publication of certain Colonial records.

10. Authorizing President to call Convention during recess.

11. Allowing Doorkeeper and Assistants $25 each extra.

12. Asking information as to Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

13. To pay expenses of D. D. Ferebee, Commissioner.

14. Thanks to Hatteras officers and soldiers.

15. To publish ordinances in three Raleigh papers.

Ordinances—1. Increasing salary of Public Treasurer's clerk to $1,200, and authorizing another at $750.

2. To transfer to Col. Greene's reg't. Capt. Cook's and Sharpe's companies, now at High Point.

3. Salt Ordinance, published heretofore.

4. Repealing an act altering rules of evidence as to Indians.

5. Amending Constitution so as to require yeas and nays in the Legislature on call "by one-fifth of the members present."

6. Amending 2d section 4th article of the amendments to the Constitution to read as follows: "No person who shall deny the being of God, or the divine authority of both Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department of the State."

7. Authorizing issue of $3,000,000 treasury notes before or on Jan. 1, 1862, to pay public debt, military expenses, &c.

8. Directing payment of claims allowed by Board of claims to sundry corporations, &c. Among them, $58 45 60 to commissioners of Wilmington (for fortifications there we suppose); $1,591, 86 to Newbern committee of safety for the same we suppose; to Hooper's county, $3,708 88; Greene, $1,240 07; Pasquotank, $6,806 85; Caswell, $2,8 6 61; Lincoln, $1,078 43; Washington, $6,326 43; Camden, $6,501, 97; Union $8 091 18; Rowan $2,176 86; Jones, $5,320 97; Moore, [illegible]; Warren, $1,96 98; [illegible]; 3; Robeson [illegible]; Pasquotank [illegible]; $82 80; Chowan [illegible]; $26 79; [illegible]; 79; 19; [illegible]; $5,459 04; all for sums advanced to equip troops we suppose.

9. Reducing militia company drills to monthly.

10. To suppress speculation.

11. To continue Board of Claims.

12. Authorizing a [illegible] battalion or regiment to be [illegible] disbanded 1st North Carolina Volunteers.

Fayetteville Observer.

COMMUNICATION.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, Arkansas, }
December 7th, 1861. }

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Knowing many readers of the Press have friends and relatives on the banks of the Father of Waters in his various meanderings from Cairo to New Orleans, and feeling assured at the same time that all such must feel great fears and anxieties concerning the safety of the Mississippi Valley, (from the various threats of Lincoln and his mongrels, and their preparation of gun boats, gassing of the 100,000 troops for the expedition down the Mississippi to strike the death blow at once at the vitals of the South &c.,) I have concluded a few plain facts from an unassuming plain man, and a former North Carolinian, might have a tendency to quiet the nerves of some and even to sooth the throbings of some anxious hearts.

At Columbus 18 miles below Cairo must be the first battle, and we have been [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, wheat and corn, in payment of subscriptions to the Press.

Conservative Candidate.

We have been authorized to announce D. H. Starbuck, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Forsyth County in the State Convention, in place of R. L Patterson, Esq., resigned.

The Election on Monday.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the feelings of the people of this county, and find there will be a *general turn out*, on Monday next, to elect a delegate to the State Convention, in place of R. L. Patterson, Esq., resigned.

This is as it should be. Let every free man go to the polls and vote on Monday next for the *conservative* candidate—for the man who has proven himself to be *conservative*, and opposed to the precipators and ultra politicians.

We were disposed, some time since, to lay politics aside; but the wire-workers and "*cliques*" will not have it thus; for whenever opportunity offers, we see the *cloven-foot* of party projecting from beneath the *political cloak*, and we warn the conservative people of Forsyth County to beware of "wolves in sheep's clothing."

We would direct special attention to several articles copied from the Raleigh Standard into this week's issue.

The Importance of the Convention.

We wish to impress upon the conservative voters of this county the importance of the election on Monday next.

The member whom you select for a seat in the Convention will have his part to act in revising the State Constitution, which you will have to live under for many years. And what is done by the Convention cannot be undone by the Legislature. Then be careful to select the conservative candidate who will advocate a free and liberal Constitution, with full guarantees to the citizens of all the privileges which have been enjoyed by freemen in years past and gone.

Be careful not to vote for a man who may follow the lead of the violent proscriptive partizans who would crush out every spark of liberty by *Test Oaths* and *Sedition Laws*. Beware of such men, and vote for the conservative candidate who has on all occasions shown himself a consistent and unyielding opponent to *Test Oaths* and *Gag Laws*, and all other measures to proscribe and oppress a free people.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE IN FORSYTH.—We learn that D. H. Starbuck, Esq., is the conservative candidate for the Convention in Forsyth, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. L. Patterson, Esq. Mr. Starbuck is a gentleman of character and ability, and will make a good member. We trust the conservatives of Forsyth will rally as one man on Monday next, the 13th, and elect Mr. S. by a handsome majority. Remember, those of you who were Union men up to the proclamation in April last, that the edict has gone forth from the ultra secessionists, that *you* are to have no part in the offices and honors of this government, though your sons are in the field fighting against Lincoln, and you are doing all you can to sustain the war. Go to the polls and in self defence, rebuke this intolerant spirit, which would place you on a level with the tories of the revolution. We have begged these ultras, time and again to discard all party feeling, but they have turned a deaf ear to our appeals. Let us, then, vote against them, and vote them down, no matter what they called themselves when old parties existed; and let us stand by our friends *now*, no matter what they were called before the old parties were broken up. The ultras have *forced* this course upon us, and let us perform our duty like men. We know there are many of the old secessionists who disapprove of the intolerant spirit referred to; and we trust they will show this disapproval by setting their faces against those who indulge this spirit.

Raleigh Standard.

CAPT. WHEELER'S COMPANY.—We inadvertently neglected to notice that Capt. Wheeler's company went into camp, at or near Teaguetown, a few weeks since.

FINE HOGS.—The following is the weight of 8 hogs killed by Messrs. F. & H. Fries, of this place, Jan. 8, 1862; all belonging to one litter pigged on the 6th July, 1860.

403
415
418
420
457
483
486
528
3605

Average weight—450⅝.

CORPORATION OF SALEM.

Treasurer's Report, 1861.

Dr.

Whole amount of Taxes listed,		$1,593 55
By Volunteer's taxes remitted,	$72 00	
By dog tax of Vol. not pd.	2 00	
" Insolvents	6 00	
		80 00
To amount of taxes collected,		$1,513 55
To contribution of S.F.Academy,		50 00
" Cash from hog tax,		35 00
" " " Retailer's license,		30 00
" " " Shober fund,		19 20
" " " Exhibition tax,		5 00
" " " Fines,		1 00
" " " Loans,		600 00
" " on hand from last year,		16 82
		$2,270 57

Cr.

By cash paid for Street work,	$1,337 53
" " " Officers & Nightwatch,	326 47
" " " Rent of Hall,	30 00
" " " Street lighting,	115 67
" " " Removing & putting up Lockup,	61 77
" " " Interest on Bonds,	24 90
" " " Entertaining Volunteers	51 75
" " " Fencing & repairs on Commissioner' lot,	43 71
" " " Volunteer tax refunded,	11 00
" " " Treas'rs salary, (4 m)	6 67
" " " [illegible] Ordinances,	15 00
" " " Treas's salary, (8 m)	13 33
" " on hand,	232 77
	$2,270 57

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Treasurer.*

TOWN ELECTION.

The election for Mayor and Commissioners, on Monday last, resulted as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Dr. A. T. Zevely,	38—elected.
Dr. T. F. Keehln,	35
Chas. Brietz, Esq.,	7

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

J. G. Sides,	61
George Swink,	56
J. N. Blum,	43
Solomon Mickey,	44 elected.
John D. Siewers,	39
J. L. Fulkerson,	37
George Hege,	31
E. T. Clemmons,	29
A. E. Welfare,	29
James T. Linebach,	29
Isaac Lash,	26
T. F. Keehln,	18
Samuel Martin,	12
R. L. Patterson,	15
L. Brietz,	15
E. A. Vogler,	12
George Foltz,	10

Other scattering votes were also cast.

The Assessor's Convention.

The proceedings of the Assessor's Convention, held at Goldsboro', on the 25th of December, appear on our first page.

The object of the Convention was to produce uniformity of assessment throughout the State, and the Greensborough Patriot, whose editor was present as the representative of the assessors of Guilford County, publishes the proceedings with the following reasons which led to the conclusion arrived at, it having been ascertained that there was no approach to uniformity in the valuation put on property in the different counties:

"The greatest discrepencies were probably in regard to the price put on slaves.—In some counties the average was but little over two hundred dollars; while in others it was nearly five hundred. After a free interchange of opinion, the Convention agreed upon three hundred dollars as an average value.

It is supposed that North Carolina's part of the war tax will be about two millions. The slaves in the State estimated at an average of $300, are worth about one hundred millions. One half of one per cent. on this sum will produce half a million; about one fourth of North Carolina's part of this tax, while we presume that the slaves of the State do not constitute one fourth of all the property of the State.

With regard to the assessment on land, in some counties a deduction from the State Assessment of 1859, of as high as 88⅓ per cent. had been made; while in others the average assessment was nearly or quite as high as that of 1859.

As will be seen, the Convention affixed a deduction of 10 per cent. as a basis for agricultural lands; and from 10 to 25 per cent. on lots in towns and villages. The reasons for discriminating between town lots and farming lands, in brief, were these: Several gentlemen who professed to have investigated the matter, stated that town lots were generally assessed higher in proportion to their marketable value, than farms in the country; and further, that while the war had enhanced the price of the products of the farm, the tradesmen and mechanics of the towns and villages, unless their calling had something to do with supplying the wants of the army, were thrown almost entirely out of profitable employment.

On other species of property, liable to taxation, the various assessments appeared to be pretty much the same. In a few counties open accounts had been listed. To produce uniformity, it was agreed that where this had been done, it should be stricken out

A number of counties have issued bonds for purposes of internal improvement. These bonds had all been assessed at par; while in three counties, we believe, State Bonds had only been assessed at 70 or 80 cents in the dollar,—hence the passage of the Resolution on the subject of State Bonds."

The Assessors of Guilford County met on the 25th December and unanimously agreed to correct the assessments so as to accord with the recommendations of the Convention.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Allow me a corner in your paper, once more to rally the people of Forsyth

To The Polls!

We again call upon the conservative men of this county to rally to the polls next Monday, the 13th inst., and vote for D. H. Starbuck, the conservative candidate.

Remember that those who would proscribe you will rally to a man and vote for Mr. Alspaugh, their candidate. Then imitate their vigilance, and go to the polls, *rain or shine*, and get your neighbors likewise to vote. Do not permit these proscriptionists to gain a victory over you by your staying away from the polls.—For this is what they wish you to do.—And particularly if the weather should be bad on election day, they think that you will not turn out, while every man of them will go to the polls, certain.—Thus they hope to elect their candidate.

We trust they will be disappointed when the votes are counted out on the evening of the 13th. We trust that your votes will show that you prize your liberty too high to let it go by default, and that you claim to be the equals of these violent men who would proscribe and outlaw you.—Show them that you are determined to stand by your principles, and the conservative candidate who represents your principles, and that you do not intend to be misrepresented in the Convention by men who may be led by the most extreme and violent ultra-secessionists of that body.

A VOTER.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Outcry against the Convention.

Our readers will bear witness that we have not been of those who have assailed the Legislature or the Convention. We have not approved of all that these two bodies have done, but we regard them as having at heart the good of the State, and as having labored, according to their best judgment, to conduct our affairs judiciously and properly. But an outcry has been raised, especially against the Convention, and an attempt is now being made by certain partizans, to render that body odious to the people. It is alleged, first, that the Convention has transacted but little if any business of value, except the ordinance of secession; and secondly, it has usurped power in legislating for the State.

Now, what are the facts? The Convention, at its first session, passed among others an ordinance to establish a Board of Claims, by which thousands of dollars have been saved to the Treasury; also an ordinance to raise a battalion of Cavalry, which is now in the field; also an ordinance to tax all slaves according to value, as land is taxed; also a resolution exempting our soldiers from poll tax; also an ordinance to secure to our soldiers the right to vote, wherever they may be; also an ordinance to provide money to carry on the war and meet the interest on the State debt. The Convention, at its second session, passed among others an ordinance to complete a regiment (Colonel Greene's) of infantry, now ready for the field; also resolutions of confidence in President Davis, and pledging this State to prosecute the war to the last extremity; also, a resolution requesting Congress to increase the pay of soldiers; also an ordinance appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to make salt for the people, now so much needed; also, an ordinance providing for the issue of three millions of dollars in treasury notes—*a measure absolutely necessary at the time*, to pay for supplies for our troops, and to carry on the government; also an ordinance to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessaries of life; also an ordinance to continue the Board of Claims, by which the accounts of all disbursing agents will be rigidly examined, and thousands of dollars thus saved to the State; also, an ordinance to raise an additional batallion or regiment of troops.

Now, all these ordinances and resolves, with one exception are *legislative* in their character. Who will say they ought not to have been passed? But for one of these, salt, instead of falling as it has, would have increased in price; but for another of them, the fine regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. Spruill, would not have been in existence; but for another, thirty or forty thousand of our brave soldiers would have been deprived of their right of suffrage; but for another, there would have been but little protection against dishonest State agents; and, but for another, the meat and bread and clothing of the soldiers would have been cut off, the State would have repudiated the interest on her bonds, and the wheels of government would have stopped. And yet novices in politics, and partizans who think of nothing but offices for themselves, say the Convention ought not to legislate, and ought not to re assemble on the 20th instant.

We observe that Rev. John Alspaugh, who is a candidate for the Convention in Forsyth, takes the ground that the Convention has no power to legislate; and that that body ought at once to dissolve. Now, in the first place, it is only necessary to state, to show the fallacy of Mr. Alspaugh's opinion, that the people have clothed the Convention with supreme legislative, executive and judicial power—which power must be exercised *for* the people, and subject to their will, and secondly, that if Mr. Alspaugh desires to come to the Convention for no other purpose than to produce discord in it by attempting to dissolve it, he had better stay away. The Convention when it reassembles, will find it necessary to make provision for supplying the places of some twenty thousand of our volunteers, whose term of service will expire by the middle of the present year. Would Mr. Alspaugh have the Convention dissolve and leave this work unperformed? Again, the Convention has commenced the work of re-writing and condensing the Constitution. It is very important to the people that this document should be put in such words and in such shape as to make it plain in all its provisions to every voter in the State; and it is important also to revise and settle it *now*, on such firm and just foundations that the people will not be troubled again for many years with propositions for amendments to the instrument, or for a Convention. Virginia has just re-written and revised her Constitution, and that too in the midst of war, with the enemy threatening her at almost every point; and the Convention of South Carolina is now in session. But Mr. Alspaugh thinks that North Carolina is too timid or too troubled to perform this work at this time. He must know but little of what is going on in other States, or he underrates the stability and self possession of his own State.

This outcry against the Convention is, for the most part, the work of persons who dislike that body on account of its conservative character, and because it is determined, as its acts will show, to protect the public treasury and keep the military in strict subordination to the civil power. Speculators, peculators, and plunderers know that as long as the Convention is in existence their schemes to feather their own nests at the public expense will be exposed and exploded, and the guilty punished, while the honest will be protected; and such as would impose upon or neglect the soldiers, or neglect proper measures for the defence of the State, also know that the Convention, acting for and in the name of the people, will bring them to account. Hence the outcry referred to. But the State has nothing to fear from the Convention. Its ordinances and resolutions heretofore passed, afford the best guarantee that the future action will redound to the good of the people. It will no doubt dissolve at some period during the present year; but its members are not to be deterred from the performance of their duty by inflammatory appeals on the hustings or in the newspapers, nor disturbed by clamors and outcries raised by partizans and demagogues.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL

RICHMOND, January 7.

Vigorous skirmishing took place last week above Winchester and towards the Potomac. Several Federal prisoners were taken, and a few were killed and wounded on both sides. The Virginia and Arkansas regiments were [illegible] engaged.

It is reported by passengers from Wilmington that Burnsides' expedition were off Hatteras.

Intelligence from camp Alleghany Va., to the 6th states that apprehensions existed of the Yankees cutting off the supplies.

Reports were current that the Federals were at Huntersville and Monterey, where there are large quantities of Confederate stores.

Further intelligence is anxiously awaited.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The Editor of the Express has a despatch from Norfolk to-day which states that the Day Book has, through a flag of truce from Old Point, received the New York Herald of January 3d.

Mason and Slidell sailed from Provincetown in the Rinaldo, on the 1st inst., in a perfect hurricane.

Gen. McClellan and his father in-law, Mr. Marcy, are much improved in health.

Three thousand troops of Picayune Butler's expedition sailed on the Constitution on the 3d inst.

Gen. Williams (the hero of Kars) is erecting fortifications to command Detroit.

The Spanish troops entered the city and fort at Vera Cruz on the 17th of December, without opposition. The Mexicans abandoned their artillery and munitions.

The French fleet have arrived at Havana.

The London Times reiterates that the stone blockade is an act of hostility to the whole human race, and continues to express the utmost indignation at such a policy.

The French press criticises Lincoln's message very severely.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The withdrawal of Floyd's forces from Western Virginia leaves that section greatly exposed. Gen. Loring and Col. Johnson have [illegible] some handful of troops to arrest the advance of the enemy. The Richmond Dispatch makes a strong and timely appeal to the President to afford prompt succor to that portion of the State. There is good reason to believe that its fears are not groundless. In the mean time the enemy is strongly posted in that region. Rosencrans and his staff are at Wheeling; Col. Porscher with his regiment at Gauly Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charlestown on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds at Phillipi; Gen. Milroy at Cheat Mountain; Col. Ford at Elk water; Col. Moss at Beverley, and one regiment at Huttonsville.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The news from the region of Port Royal grows more exciting. On the 1st inst., the Federals landed 6,000 troops at Port Royal. Gen. Pemberton, with Jone's regiment and four companies of Dunovant's regiment advanced upon them, when a fierce battle ensued which resulted in driving the enemy, with considerable loss, under cover of their guns. The Confederates fell back to Gardiner's corner. Our loss was eight killed and fifteen wounded.

Gen. Evans, with large reinforcements, went promptly to the scene of action, and the firing was renewed at ten o'clock on the 2d.

KENTUCKY.—Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional government of Kentucky for 30,000 men to serve from one to three years. The Yankees were still pouring troops into Kentucky. No general engagement seems to be near at hand, although the Northern papers speak of rumors of a battle on he 2nd instant. General Marshall was advancing towards Lexington.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—There are no Federals, with the exception of a few scouts, on this side of Green river, yet the military authorities expect an attack.

Late accounts from beyond Green river represent the Federals as still receiving large reinforcements.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—The reported resignation of Gen. Pillow is confirmed.

LATE NEWS.

Rumors in Richmond speak of reported skirmishing in Western Virginia. There is also some talk of an advance upon Romney. The Yankees speak also of an advance upon Winchester. But there is nothing reliable from that quarter.

On the Peninsula Gen. Magruder's lines are threatened. The enemy advanced to Bethel some days ago, our pickets retired and the enemy destroyed the property there and returned to Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

From Port Royal we learn that the enemy has been driven back from the main land to the islands. He dare not venture beyond the range of his ship's guns.

Judge Hemphill, of Texas, of the Confederate Congress, died in Richmond on the 4th inst.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT.—CONFEDERATE VICTORY.—MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 8.—A dispatch has been received at Little Rock, Ark., containing intelligence that Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments had a fight with Opotheyoholo, the Indian chief, 75 miles Northwest of fort Gibson, on the 26th Dec., which lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost 200 in killed, wounded and missing, and 100 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded.

Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opotheyoholo, and the latter was fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and 100 horses.

Later from the Mississippi Coast.—HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Twelve Federal vessels were near Ship Island yesterday.

The Federals Below New Orleans.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Private dispatches received here, state that twenty-two Federal vessels were landing troops at Ship Island, on Sunday and Monday.

Another dispatch was received on yesterday stating that the Federals had landed troops at Biloxi; and it was believed that Federal troops had also been landed at Mississippi city, opposite to Ship Island.

The people on the Islands in that section were much excited, and are not provided with suitable means to resist the Federal invaders.

Biloxi is about 100 miles from Mobile, and 85 from New Orleans.

Another Yankee General in Trouble.—Gen. Rosencranz has arrived in Washington and filed charges against Gen. Benham, 1st, for permitting Floyd to escape when he could have captured him; 2d, for disobeying orders; and 3d, for conduct unbecoming an officer. He is to be tried.

Low Prices.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, the great pork market, on the 4th inst., green meats were selling at 2 to 3½ cents a lb., only 3 cents for hams being offered at the close of the day. Lard was selling at 6½ to 7 cents. Mess Pork was worth only $5 to $9 per bbl.

Dividends.—The Bank of Fayetteville, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Clarendon, 5 per cent.

The Bank of Charlotte, also a dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Washington, 3½ per cent.

Specie.—At various points in the Southern Confederacy specie is selling at an enormous premium. Fifty per cent. is charged for it in some places. The Richmond Examiner says that it is owing to the anxiety of speculators to obtain it for the purpose of sending North to obtain goods from the Yankees, which it says are smuggled into the South in large quantities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President has nominated to the Senate Charles H. Foster, of North Carolina, to be marshal for that district.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Legislative Council of Kentucky, on Saturday, elected Henry G. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms, Confederate State Senators.

County Rangers.—Gov. Clark has commissioned one Captain in each of the counties bordering on the State of Tennessee, with instructions to raise and equip a company of Rangers for the protection of our citizens against incursion from abroad. It is a good idea, and the Governor has been fortunate in the selection of men to carry it out, as the following appointments will show;—

Cherokee—N. S. Jarrett.
Macon—J. W. Dobson.
Jackson—Col. W. H. Thomas.
Haywood—Robert H. Penland.
Madison—Dr. J. A. McDowell.
Yancy—Col. John W. McElroy.

We have not learned the names of the appointees in the other border counties.

Asheville News.

ANOTHER INSULT TO ENGLAND.—A despatch, dated New Orleans, Jan 2, says:—A letter just received from Havana, also a copy of the Brownsville Flag, states that the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba* had boarded the English schooner Eugenie Smith, bound from Havana to Matamoras, and seized J. W. Zachary, of New Orleans, and Thomas Rogers, of Texas, and taken them to Fort Taylor.

The hatches of the schooner were broken open, but nothing contraband being found the schooner was *allowed to depart.*

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The General Appropriation Bill has been passed and approved. For the War Department the appropriations are $57,942,006 For Navy Department $4,280,000, of which $2,000,000 are specified as "for——" and $500,000 for floating defences of the Mississippi. The President has also approved an act amending the act authorizing Postmasters to receive treasury notes in payment of postage, by allowing the people to deposit $5 or larger treasury notes, and taking stamps or paying postage in advance in any amounts. And an act supplemental to the act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Jan. 10.—Wheat 1 30@1 40. Flour 3 00@3 50. Corn 80@90. Butter 00@20. Bacon 20@00. Lard 15@20. Eggs 10. Apples, green, 75@1 00 Tallow 20. Beeswax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 6.—Bacon 00@00. Flour 9 30@9 75. Wheat 0 00@0 00. Corn 00@90. Salt $6 00@00. Whiskey 1 35@1 50. Peach Brandy 2 50; apple 2 00.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—Wheat 0 00@0 00 Corn 00@65. Rye 0 00@1 75. Liverpool Salt 0 00@0 00 Bacon 25@26. Flour 7 00@7 75.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—Bacon 23@24. Corn 00@80. Flour 6 75 a 8 00. Wheat 1 20 a 1 30.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1862.

Elder Levi Bodenhamer,	Jordan Rominger,
Miss Bethana Baryaas	Mrs. Margarett Riggs,
Lucetta Brown,	Major C. L. Snyder,
Mrs. Elizabeth Casey,	Joel Vest,
Miss Mary E. Calhoon	J. A. Vannell,
" Mary J. Davis,	Mrs. S. Webb,
Alfred Everett,	Joseph Wesley,
Miss Mary Holston 3,	Silas Ward 2,
W. B. Marah,	Mrs. P. P. Wetherford,
R. A. Portis,	J. J. Whicker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1862.

[illegible] DOUBLING

The Richmond Examiner exposes an instance of what is called "doubling," that is the holding of two offices by one man in the departments of the Confederate Government at Richmond. It says:

"We learn of a case where a clerk in the Government receives, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, hires a man to do his work in that office for four hundred dollars a year, while he holds another clerkship in one of the departments, paying twelve hundred dollars per annum. Another instance brought to our attention is that of a person employed by the State Legislature, while, at the time, drawing a salary for imaginary, or certainly very inadequate services, from the Confederate States Government."

THE "FIGHTING MATERIAL" AT THE HOTELS.—Everybody who traverses the streets of Richmond is aware of the immense quantity of gay and gorgeous fighting material disporting itself about the doors of the hotels. The other day one of our Choctaw warriors, who had just paid his respects at the War Department, was sauntering past the —— hotel, where a handsome and highly decorated major was making himself the cynosure of female eyes. The Indian was evidently much struck by the military appearance of our hero and pointing to the major's sword, exclaimed: "Reg'lar?" "No," replied the Major. "Volunteer?" "No—militia." Drawing himself up, the "native" gave the possessor of the ivory-mounted pistol a look of ineffable contempt, as he exclaimed with a tone of disgust not easily described, "me—lish, ah ha—ville."

Richmond Examiner.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—We learn that the Confederate States Government has made arrangements with the Atlanta (Ga.) Rolling Mill for furnishing a large lot of iron plate for plating vessels of war. This mill is now in full operation, being also engaged in filling a large contract for rolling copper sheets; but there is a great complaint of the want of coal for manufacturing enterprises of all sorts in the South, on account of the burning of the bridges, and the consequent detention of supplies at Chattanooga.—*Richmond Examiner.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S CHILDREN.

The North Carolina relatives of the children of the late Senator Douglas, sent an agent to the North to secure their emigration South. He has just returned without success, in consequence of the refusal of Mrs. Douglas, to whose care the dying father confided them. It is understood that some months ago she was willing to the removal, the object being to save their large property in the South, which would otherwise come under the operation of the Confederate sequestration law. We understand she now says that the property will soon be saved by the speedy triumphal advance of the "Grand Army," which in a few weeks will have taken possession of North Carolina. By thus adopting the miserable delusion of the Northern braggarts she sacrifices the interests of her step-children.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

We conversed with the Agent, Capt. Yudy, on his return from Washington. Mrs. D's refusal to permit the children to come South, is to be regretted. It would be hard to deprive these innocent children of their inheritance. Their mother was a Southern woman, and their father was a staunch friend of the South up to within a few months preceding his death. Judge Douglas's first wife was a native of Rockingham, (Miss Martin,) in this State, and his second wife was Miss Cutts, of Washington City.—*Raleigh Standard.*

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Such is one of the items by the last arrival. As the Richmond Whig says:

"The death of one holding such relations to their beloved sovereign has, we may feel assured, produced a profound sensation throughout the British realm. The Prince was born at Rosenau, August 25th, 1819, and was married February 10th, 1840. He was much esteemed by the people of Great Britain, and held many dignities and a munificent pecuniary allowance at their hands. He was an active promoter of all enterprises for the advancement of agriculture, and industry, was a liberal patron of the arts, and generous in his charities."

It is feared that this event will develop the insanity of the Queen, which has been expected, from signs occasionally manifested. In that event, her son, who visited the U. S. a few months ago, would become Regent.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Mr. BARNABAS GIMBLE to Miss SOPHRONIA VAWTER, all of Forsyth County.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th ult., by Rev. Walter W. Pharr, Wm. [illegible] Drake, Junior Editor of the "Iredell [illegible]" and Miss MOLLIE J. GILL, daughter of William L. Gill, Esq.

DIED,

On the 26th of December, 1861, Mr. DAVID G. FULLER, aged about 23 years. The deceased had been a volunteer about eight months, and contracted the disease while at Manassas which terminated his life a few days after his return home.

Recently, in Lexington, N. C., ROBERT L. HARGRAVE, Esq., a very respectable citizen.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash, at the Court-House door in Greensborough, on **Monday the** [illegible] instant,

8 or 10 Likely Negroes,

one man, one woman, and boys and girls all likely and valuable. J. WORTH, T[illegible] for T. Smith and others.

Jan. 4, 1862. 87-3w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM HILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lowisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

HARLEM OI[illegible]

FRESH and Genuine. For sale [illegible] at the DRU[illegible]

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes to-morrow from the Baltimore Sun of the 30th, the demand of the English Government for the restitution of Mason and Slidell, the answer of Seward and response of Lyons. The English Minister was sharp and pointed. Seward surrendered instantly, but clothes his reply in a multiplicity of words. He argues through first lies and secondlies, that the Southern Commissioners were contraband and liable to capture. But says, however, that the laws of nations, while justifying the capture of the enemy's Ministers as contraband, do not, as in this case, properly provide a formula for adjudicating such capture. This might have been obviated, by proceeding against her, which would have been morally a decision of the case of Commissioners. The moral certainty of the character of Mason and Slidell would have been sufficient to meet the spirit of the law, but the hint being dismissed this source was lost.

Seward says, substantially, that the capture of Mason and Slidell was in opposition to, and the restoration demanded by all those principles which ever obtained in American policy and statesmanship and to vindicate which the United States went to war with England. By declining to surrender the Commissioners, he would violate the long maintained dogma of his own country, and which he approved.—The summary points in the Enquirer's editorial says, first, the capture was right when tested by justice, law and decorum; its advantages must be surrendered upon an assumed technicality, in a court where there were no pleadings, when the capture was wrong, as judged by principles always maintained in the U. S. even the extremity of war.

To Seward's labored effort, Lord Lyons makes a brief reply to the point. He says he sent his words to England, and will see him soon and receive the ministers.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says, whatever has been yielded was only owing to an imperative necessity, for the purpose of avoiding a foreign war while we have a domestic one.—We had better not stand on punctilios and run the risk of having the Union destroyed by an alliance between the rebels and the leading powers of Europe.

The New York Express says, the surrender to necessity will soon impose on us other necessities in connection with Great Britain, to which we must yield or fight. Ninety days will not elapse without further insulting demands from England's oligarchy. The Express advises instant preparations for war to the extent of a million and a half of men, and says that the administration have given up Mason and Slidell, not to law, equality or rights, but to necessity. The American Eagle, in its trials and troubles, humbles itself for the first time to the British Lion. The rebellion on hand, drags down a flag never before humbled before England. Let us as Americans, hanging our heads before our humiliation, dismiss the subject with as much silence as possible.

The National Intelligencer says: Seward's course has met the approval of every member of the Cabinet, and says war with England and France has been escaped by it.

LYONS NOT SATISFIED—THE STONE FLEET TO BE SETTLED FOR.

At the late hour at which we obtained our Northern files, it is impossible for us to give our readers more than a mere summary of what reaches us, and much of that we obtain from verbal information.

Seward and Lyons have had a consultation on the matter of Mason and Slidell. Seward surrendered these gentlemen, but that surrender does not come up to the demands of the ultimatum. A part of the Yankee's bargain is that Wilkes is not to be censured, no way. This part of the bargain, however, does not suit the British demand, and consequently the matter is not entirely satisfactory. The mere giving up of Mason and Slidell does not settle the matter, though it appears they have been sent off.

The Burnside Expedition, which appears to have been intended for operations on either Pamlico Sound, the Rappahannock or York Rivers, has come to a halt from some cause, supposed to be a demoralization of some of the parties engaged in it, or the sickness of McClellan, so that it has not yet sailed.

Our friends at the North are in ecstacies at the promising condition of affairs for our cause, whilst the Northerners are very much down at the mouth.

The London Post (Palmerston organ), says the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up a sacrifice to an inefficient blockade. England will therefore have a reckoning in this matter of the Stone Fleet.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Tribune of the 1st of January says: We have reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will leave this country for England to-morrow. Although it is not expected that Great Britain will directly, or by the implication of silence assent to all the positions of Secretary Seward in his dispatches to Earl Russell, there is little doubt that his conclusion will be accepted as satisfactory.

Boston, December 30.—By instructions from Lord Lyons, the British mail steamer Niagara will leave here direct for Liverpool to-morrow, taking out the Rebels Mason and Slidell. The steamer Persia, now in the St. Lawrence, will take the place of the Niagara, which was announced to sail hence on the 8th of January.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ILLNESS.

Gen. McClellan is worse to-day, quite worse. The danger of a typhoid fever is now unconcealed. This case excites a very general interest—exaggerated perhaps, from its importance and its untimeliness, but so thorough as to provide speculatively even for his successor. Ben Ward, of Ohio, is the popular preference.

Gen. McClellan was better this morning, but too much attention to business caused a slight change for the worse toward evening. It is hoped, however, that notwithstanding the efforts of the brass band, which had the folly to give him to night the only serenade he has had since he fell ill, he will soon be out. General Marcy's health has greatly improved.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 24.—The steamships Adriatic and Persia have arrived at Halifax, with troops. Passengers by the Asia report a rumor, that the blockading up of Charleston harbor with stone, is likely to lead to a difficulty with European Powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue, in view thereof, and that the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demand.

The Tariff Question in Congress.—We have a pretty well authenticated report that the Committee on Commerce in the Provisional Congress have reported against the suspension of the tariff during the war.

Richmond Examiner.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

My Dear Sir:

You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, viz: That the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the government had had that point under consideration. At the time of my leaving New York it was not known that the San Jacinto had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re embarking in the Nashville, in pursuit of which vessel the James Adger and other cruisers had been despatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissentions in America.

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to say to you that every instinct of prudence as well as of good neighborhood prompt our government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain.—This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people—at no period has our government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political and religious—almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know what harms one must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British government can entertain no doubt upon this subject; but if it does I feel that I might take it upon myself to say that the President of the United States when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel suspected of transporting contrabands of war; that right has never been surrendered by England; and it was guaranteed to her by the treaty of Paris, and British guns frowning down nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe, are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficacy of which may be not yet entirely extinguished. Of course there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations.

The United States government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world; and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maratime court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than any of the other great maratime nations have yet been disposed to make. But those rights are secured by proper international guarantees, upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England can not complain of an act for which, in all its natural bearings, her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not is a question which the two governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward can not satisfy Earl Russell they were, I have doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were, as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers of a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our government had sufficient grounds for presuming its right to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, in order to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated, if, instead of seizing four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexations as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the right of neutrals, which she has taken a leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish these rights upon a just, humane, and philosopic basis. Indeed I am happy to see an imitation in one of the leading metropolitan journals which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decision of the English admiralty courts now quoted in the defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the Trent, the London Times of the 28th of Nov. says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law writers is all one way; that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.

* * * * * * *

But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do nor except ourselves to be allowed to do in these days."

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our government, and condemned by every principle of justice and humanity she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been, if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which are sanctioned by the law of nations I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and to the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case; therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over prompt recognition, as belligerents, of a body of men, however large, as long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen deeply, I will not affect to deny, nor that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good, but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confined, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights, and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Paris, Dec. 2, 1861.

To —— ——, Esq.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

The London Post (a Government organ,) reviewing the message of President Davis, which it highly eulogies and commends, concludes its reference to the blockade question, as follows:

"But there is another statement in our present American intelligence which threatens to put the blockade question in a new light altogether. It is announced that 25 vessels have set sail, apparently from New York, heavily loaded with stones, with the view of their being sunk at the mouth of a Southern harbor. Now, in all probability ingress or egress would be as difficult at a Southern port, with five and twenty sunken vessels in front of the harbor as it was at Sebastopol, where the Russians sunk several of their ships with the view of preventing the entrance of English and French vessels of war. But if the Federal Government desire by this expedient to relieve their own ships by thus blocking up Southern Ports, they must be perfectly aware that there is at once an end of the blockade in every instance in which their new plan is to apply. Sunken vessels will not constitute a blockade, let them be as "effective" as they may; and whenever the Federal Government shall thus substitute sunken vessels for its ship-of-war, then the blockade is at once terminated by the consent of all nations."

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER HUSBAND.

A writer in the Nashville Banner is publishing a series of Sketches of "The Yankee Capital, from the fall of Fort Sumter to the battle of Manassas." From the 3d No. of the series, which describes the condition of the city immediately after the Baltimore attack upon the Massachusetts regiment, we extract the following graphic and amusing paragraph. Truly, old Abe's wife must be "all sorts of a woman:"—

"Mob law at once asserted itself. The legion of Cassius M. Clay, composed of Lane's Kansas assassins and the desperate hundreds of disappointed office seekers yet remaining, assumed a ruling influence over everything. The President quaked with trepidation. The Cabinet knew not at what moment a bomb shell might come booming over from Arlington Heights, then unoccupied. Peaceful citizens were in danger of arrest at all hours. The States (the only Southern Rights journal in the Capital) was at once suppressed, after its endorsement of the Baltimore rioters, and its editorial staff scattered and dispersed. Every prominent advocate of the South was either forced to fly, or hold a degrading silence and tacit acquiescence. Bands of ruffians stalked about in every direction. Threats of halters were profuse. There was no security nor peace, nor law, for any but the rabid followers of the wild horde which grasped the reins of authority. A complete reign of terrror—more frightful because founded upon the basis of fear and trepidation—was inaugurated. Of all the Black Republican family, there was but one brave member. That was Mrs. Lincoln. She was not at all appalled. Whilst her husband cringed and cowered with apprehension, she stood firm as a rock, and abused the whole concern. They were all fools and cravens, she said. She refused a body guard; ordered Lane, who posted a band of men in the Executive Mansion, to leave the house; avowed her determination to preserve her own reputation at all hazards. In truth, she did so. Nobody can question the pluck of that woman. She is full of spirit, fire and purpose. She looks like a red-hot cannon ball, dressed in profuse hoops, with eyes, and nose, and mouth cut on one [illegible] —a little, chubby, flush-faced woman to command. Nothing could suppress her. She walked the street with a lofty air. She rode out in the afternoon in her carriage, unattended. She stood her ground, in a word, with the courage of St. George, and the Dragon to boot, and came out of the ordeal, a fortnight later, when troops arrived, and mob gave way to martial law, looking healthier and heartier than ever. Bravo, Mrs. Lincoln!"

Rifles Wanted.

AS Agent for the Confederate Government I have authorized Messrs. T. Vogler and Geo. Foltz, of Salem, to receive any number of Rifles, for which cash payments will be made, if delivered within the next ten days.

SAML A. ROBINSON.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.—1t pd.

CUT OFF THE BACK LEGS OF YOUR CHAIRS.

I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things not worth half so much have been patented, and elevated into a business.—It is this:

If you cut off the back legs of your chairs, so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting position. The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high, for the average man, nor more than fourteen for the average woman. The average is now seventeen inches high for all, which no amount of slanting in the seat can make comfortable.

Lewis' Gymnasium.

SUDDENLY WAKED UP.

Not long ago, there was published in this paper a revolutionary reminiscene, wherein allusion was made to the sufferings of General Greene's army, in the early struggle for independence, for the want of suitable clothing, which in many instances rendered the men unfit for service. It chanced that a copy of the paper fell into the hands of a wealthy citizen of Alabama, who had previously resisted all the appeals of patriotism to his purse. We don't know how it happened that he put such a novel interpretation upon the revolutionary [illegible], but after he got through he exclaimed, "By Jove! that will never do in the world!" So he collected together a considerable quantity of clothing and other articles requisite for the comfort of the soldier, and packing the whole securely, directed the box to "*General Greene of the Confederate Army,*" and started it off to Richmond. It arrived here in due time, and as a matter of course the depot agent was somewhat puzzled to find "General Greene;" but it was finally turned over to the military authorities, who distributed the contents where it was needed. Whether the Alabamian had been asleep ever since the revolutionary war or not, we don't undertake to say; but we give him credit for doing a good thing, even though we could not help laughing when we heard the story.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

For the Press.

Since our September report we have received $923 76 in donation and purchase of tracts printed here by the General Tract Agency, which has been in successful operation since last June, with the aid and approval of all the pastors in this city.

The above amount enabled us to print and circulate, mainly among the soldiers of all the Confederate States, 1,259,840 pages. The whole amount printed here since June 1st, is 2,428,367 which has been done as cheap as at the North, 1500 pages for one dollar, and 'Come to Jesus,' "Your Soul—Is It Safe?" "A call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle," each 3 cts.

These gospel messages have been scattered among the soldiers mainly by chaplains, officers, and about 80 colporteurs in Va. and North Carolina. Many thousands of these tracts have been and are still being given by the 60 colporteurs, superintended by the Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of Richmond, for whose untiring labors under the Divine blessing, the Southern Confederacy will ever have great reasons for gratitude to God. Many others in all the Confederate States are doing a noble part by donations and distribution. One gentleman in Savannah, Ga., has enabled us to send out about 150,000 pages, one-half being sent to him, and the other we distributed.—A chaplain in one of the Georgia Regiments, to whom we gave a part of the above, writes, that the soldiers were generally glad to get them, and their interest in religion is increasing, several of whom have been hopefully converted recently."

An intelligent officer said to me that he did not know the value of tracts, being wholly indifferent to them, until since being in camp, where they had been made a great blessing to him; and he wished a regular supply for himself and his soldiers being just the kind of reading they needed, after the Scriptures.

A Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Owen—thus writes to us from Leesburg, Va.: "A package of tracts sent to Captain Ivey, 17th Mississippi Regiment, came to hand, and I am glad of the opportunity to thank you for them. I assure you, had you been present as I passed up and down every company in our regiment, distributing them, and seen how eagerly they were read by the soldiers, you would be stimulated to put forth every exertion to scatter such blessings continually among the soldiers.—We have had considerable religious interest in our Regiment; some have been converted, and others are seeking Jesus. If you can, do send us more tracts of different kinds, and 100 copies more of that excellent tract, "Come to Jesus."

Such evidence is abundant, calling forth praise to God, and should encourage Christians and patriots to continue their donations, prayers and efforts in supplying our noble soldiery with religious truth, to help them constantly see and trust God, their refuge strength shield and deliverer from the great adversary of their souls, as well as earthly foes. Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1861.

P. S.—We are now getting a supply of small testaments from Nashville, Tenn., suitable for soldiers.

A Good Way to Find Out the Girls.—A man came to Philadelphia some years ago exhibiting six boys and six girls, but all of them were dressed in girl's clothes. They were all so much like girls in appearance that he made money betting that no one could tell t'other from which. An Irishman went out and returned with a dozen apples. Throwing one to each of the children, he observed that some caught them in their hands; these, he said, were boys—others held their aprons; these, he said, were girls. Pat hit right.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

Receiver's Notice.

SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES!

I, THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVER FOR the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, corporation, or officer thereof, or other person holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties aforesaid, or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily and without delay to give information of the same to me, the undersigned Receiver as aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and, in so far as it be practicable, to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform under pain and penalty of [illegible] conviction for a high misdemeanor [illegible] exceeding five thousand dollars and [illegible] imprisonment for not longer than six months, and of being sued for double the amount of property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control.

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, speedily and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do,) of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, or for, any such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Receiver.

In case of my absence my son will be found at my office. J. I. SHAVER, Rec'r.

Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1861. [31-tf

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD COUNTRY JEANS OR LINSEY, to clothe men who have sacrificed home and its comforts for a camp life. The highest market price will be paid in cash for all such goods by bringing them to E. A. Vogler's Store in the next few weeks. The color is immaterial.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to retain and get as much of the above named goods as possible. [Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of [illegible] with the advice of [illegible] do prohibit the [illegible] this State, of all bacon, shoes, woolen goods, [illegible] except through the [illegible] the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK. Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of Nort Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 2.5-3t

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS.

IN Great Variety, at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted!

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts in North Carolina, and South Carolina, and South Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information, Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

[illegible]ling of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and [illegible]d in a most lifelike manner by several [illegible]rs of the society; also a BOMB, said to [illegible]gen shot at and passed over the [illegible]ers at the Battle of Manassas, [illegible]town a distance of three miles. All who [illegible] to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

LOST PISTOL.

A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—32-3t-pd.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DIVISION of the Common School fund for Forsyth County for the year 1861.

No	1	$54 39	No	18	$53 90	No 36	34 30
	2	55 86		19	76 10	37	38 71
	3	34 30		20	56 84	38	40 18
	4	48 50		21	39 69	39	44 10
	5	66 27		22	34 30	40	34 30
	6	47 16		23	34 30	41	45 57
	7	34 30		24	34 30	42	34 30
	8	34 30		25	45 08	43	36 75
	9	42 14		26	34 30	44	34 30
	10	38 71		27	41 16	45	34 30
	11	34 79		28	34 30	46	34 30
	12	34 30		29	101 50	47	34 30
	13	34 30		30	38 71	48	176 34
	14	34 30		31	39 69	49	34 30
	15	36 26		32	52 83	50	6 50
	16	34 30		33	34 30	51	34 30
	17	37 78		34	37 78	52	34 90
				35	113 20	53	10 29

The above table exhibits the *nett* amount due each District, the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH. Chairman Board Sup't's.

Nov. 15, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTED by the Governor, will remain at home without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

oc 25—4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 40-tf

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DIVISION of the Common School fund for Forsyth County for the year 1861.

No		No		No	
1	$54 39	18	$53 90	36	34 30
2	55 86	19	76 10	37	38 71
3	34 30	20	56 84	38	40 18
4	48 50	21	39 69	39	44 10
5	66 27	22	34 30	40	34 30
6	47 16	23	34 30	41	45 57
7	34 30	24	34 30	42	34 30
8	34 30	25	45 08	43	36 75
9	42 14	26	34 30	44	34 30
10	38 71	27	41 16	45	34 30
11	34 79	28	34 30	46	34 30
12	34 30	29	101 50	47	34 30
13	34 30	30	38 71	48	176 34
14	34 30	31	39 69	49	34 30
15	36 26	32	52 83	50	6 50
16	34 30	33	34 30	51	34 30
17	37 73	34	37 73	52	34 30
		35	113 20	53	10 29

The above table exhibits the *nett* amount due each District, the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
Chairman Board Supt's.

Nov. 16, 1861.

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made before that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTed by the Governor, will remain at home, without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
oc 25—4t Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished,

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, a greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tarbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

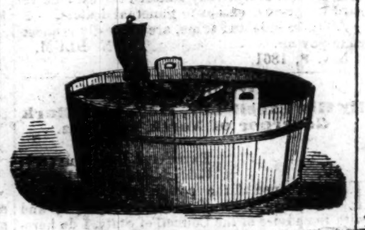
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S
PATENT WATER PROOF
COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes. Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf,

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of Nort Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will bs issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 2.5-3t

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S
Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1861.

John J. Conrad,	Messrs Mooney & Co.,
Miss Nancy Cook 2	Yadkin manufac'g co
Johnathan Crews,	Miss T. McKnight,
F. M. Davenport,	Jeremiah Patterson,
James R. Ennis,	Miss Sarah Robertson,
Miss Julia Fulk,	" Nancy Reed,
" Caroline Fry,	Mrs Susan Rathrock,
Mrs. Marg't. Garboder	Rev. James R. Sikes
D. Gundling,	Berry Whicker,
Miss Mary Laster,	J. C. Walker,
Johnathan Miller,	Miss Mary Wales,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

OIL CAKE!

ANY quantity of OIL CAKE can now be had at my mill.

It will be delivered, say once a week, to regular customers within corporate limits of Salem and Winston.

A liberal discount to those purchasing in quantities of 1000 and upwards. E. BELO.

Salem, Oct., 18, 1861. 26-

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22. 61.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots
FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA, and SAL AERATUS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight;

Within the State where published,

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

[illegible] cent each number for every ad- [illegible] or less beyond the first 1½ ounces. [illegible] or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

[illegible] cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight. 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'fication.	Vote of [illegible]
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	10 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

HARLEM OIL,
FRESH and Genuine. For sale
at the DRUG STORE

PERIODICALS.

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Floridas and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE, and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country should take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum,	$ 2.
Six copies,	10.
Ten copies,	15.
Twenty copies,	25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.

Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

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